



Toys to Be Seen in Fi-Fi at the Opera House Friday Night—Parts Taken by Curtis Mackey, Miss Hood, of Chester, Will Plyler, Miss Bessie McManus, Foster Moore, Miss White Reed, Dr. Pratt and Mark Johnson

COUNTY HOSPITAL FOR MARLBORO

(By Charles R. May, M. M., Bennettsville, S. C., in the South Carolina Medical Journal.)

It is an interesting fact that the hospital movement in Marlboro county first originated in the minds of two of our fellow citizens, Hon. J. W. LeGrand, our representative, and R. H. Breeden, who was at that time the foreman of our grand jury. Neither of these gentlemen knew that the other had thought of it, but the idea originated in the mind of each independently after reading an article printed in the September number of the World's Work magazine, by Walter A. Dyer, which tells how "an Iowa physician with a personal realization of a vital need, started a big movement that found expression in a new law," and the first two public hospitals in rural counties. The article was written and tells how "in 1909 Dr. Munger, of Iowa, conceived an idea that there should be developed a public school hospital system, somewhat like the public school system, and that our national health should be made an ever-increasing asset. He wanted a public hospital in every county in Iowa, in counties not including a city hospital, and proposed a public hospital to be supported by a county tax and controlled by an elected board of trustees. I will not quote further from Dr. Dyer's article, except to give his description of the Washington county hospital in Iowa, "the first one built under the Munger law." After the hard fight of Dr. Munger and his associates, his own county (Clay) rejected the opportunity, but their work was not in vain, because two of the older counties, Washington and Jefferson, voted Yes, and erected the first two hospitals in America that are open to all patients and to all legally qualified practitioners of medicine.

A plot of 11 acres was presented to the county by Mr. and Mrs. Wells, of Washington City, and, owing to the generosity of the churches, clubs, lodges and individuals in furnishing rooms, the board was able to spend the entire appropriation of \$20,000 in construction work. The hospital is 80x40 feet, built of reinforced concrete brick and stone and is absolutely fire-proof. It has a basement and three stories, with 19 private and two five-bed rooms, accommodating 29 patients. The building is designed to furnish sunlight and adequate ventilation in every room. Each room has telephone and electric fan connections, and an indirect lighting system is used throughout. The floors are of "terrazzo" and easily cleaned. Large light operating, maternity and sterilizing rooms are located on the third floor, equipped with the most serviceable appliances, including an X-Ray machine. On the first floor is the clinical laboratory and drug room. Kitchen and storage rooms are in the basement, presided over by a graduate in domestic science. There is also an elevator shaft in which an elevator is soon to be installed. Of the 11 acres of ground, two acres are in garden, which supplies the hospital with fresh vegetables. A woman's auxiliary society was organized and proved most efficient in furnishing supplies and it now has 194 members. A nurses' training school is conducted in connection with the hospital. The three-year course of instruction is considerably in excess of the requirements of the state board of health. Lectures and demonstrations are given by the nursing staff and the physicians from September until June. The regular staff consists of the superintendent and two graduate nurses. The first year, 139 patients and nine infants were cared for at a total cost of \$8,700 to the county. The second year 256 patients and 19 infants at the same expense, and in two and one-half years the total had grown to 526 patients. The first year the deficit was \$3,920; the second year it was \$1,557, and they think in a year or two in may become self-supporting.

I think the description of the first hospital is very interesting and Jefferson county hospital is equally as successful and the idea is spreading. Indiana, Kansas, Texas and North Carolina have all passed county hospital laws. South Dakota and one or two other states are planning to take early action. At Columbus, Ind., they are planning to build a \$100,000 hospital.

We are sending out of Marlboro county every year many patients to the various hospitals and thousands of dollars are expended by them for surgical operations, treatment and diagnostic methods which should and could be kept at home if we had a well equipped public hospital. This hospital would give the people all the advantages they have had to leave home at great expense to obtain, and our poor sick and afflicted could be cared for here among their relations, friends and well wishers, at less than half the cost. The need of the hospital has become so great in the county that the movement to commence the work comes from outside the profession. We have tried to interest the citizens of Bennettsville in a hospital and failed, not because we do not need it, but because we could not show that it would be profitable or even self-supporting. The fact is, that as a rule, public hospitals are not self-supporting and are not a money-making investment, and that is why there are so few hospital beds in proportion to the population in the state of South Carolina. The population of South Carolina the last census was about 1,515,400, and it was estimated in 1912 that there were only 28 hospitals and about 1,668 beds, and there should be one hospital bed to every 100 in population. Marlboro county has about 35,000 inhabitants and there is, as far as I know, not a single hospital bed in the county. We should build a hospital that all of our people would be justly proud of, where our sick can be cared for to the very best advantage. It should be modern, well equipped and up to date, with a pathological and bacteriological laboratory, X-Ray laboratory, training school for nurses, ambulance service, etc., one that every taxpayer in the county can point to with pride and the conscious knowledge that he has helped build and maintain it. Such an institution would not only give our people these advantages, but would give our philanthropic and generous citizens an opportunity to endow, bequeath or donate money to help the poor and sick, and penetrate the memory of their generous kindness and the lasting gain of the ones who need it most. Such an institution would also make us better and more capable physicians, because we can then have the use of this necessary equipment of modern methods to aid in our work and study. The people of every community look on their doctor as being true and sincere; always willing to sacrifice self and selfish desires for the good of humanity, so let us endorse this great work that has begun and

do everything in our power to back them up and help them to build a hospital in Marlboro county. There is not a physician in the county that does not live near enough to personally attend any patient that he might have in the hospital, and I feel sure that everyone present will endorse this great work, and I am confident that if we support this movement and do all in our power to help them impress the voters, that they will succeed, because it affects all of our people and will be the means of safeguarding the health, which is the most precious of earthly possessions. We do not mind being taxed to prevent disease among our cattle or crops, or for the school system, and if we could have the privilege of voting a small tax for the means of taking care of our health at half the usual cost and the saving of many lives, I am sure we would vote Yes and secure it. The women, who in our county are always found at the front working for the right and the advancement of our community, have already begun to work for this hospital. Their federated county clubs have, I understand, already begun work saving money for this cause. Now with our churches, clubs, lodges and organizations working together for the same purpose, how can we fail? So let us pull together and secure the hospital, which will be conducted on a strictly ethical basis, and as Dr. Munger says, "Be made a health center, from which health information will be disseminated by both precept and example." He asks what is America's problem, and answers, "To prevent preventable disease, cure curable disease, relieve suffering and prolong life."

TOWN JUDGED BY NEWSPAPER

"Show me some copies of the paper published in your town and I will tell you some facts about it and your people."

The man who said that was an active business man, who was considering an expansive proposition. The information he wanted was all in issues of a semi-weekly newspaper.

He wanted to know about the stocks of goods carried by the merchants, to judge of their business capacity by the style and amount of advertising they employed—the paper would show him.

He wanted to know something of the social activities of the town, which the paper would show him.

He wanted to know something of the pursuits of the people in the town and the condition of the surrounding country. The paper would show him.

He would scan those papers carefully and would be able to give the information as he had started.

He would judge the business prospects from the advertising columns, of prospective selling possibilities by the local happenings, of the tastes and intelligence of the people by the reading matter the paper gives its readers, and whether they were a progressive, alert or an easy going and comparatively inactive sort.

Your paper tells the story fully to the active, observant business man, who never saw your town or its people.

If the town merchants are not all represented in its columns it would spell "Little business," a bad knock for the town. If the local columns showed a scarcity of news and little of the social life it would spell in glaring letters "Nothing doing." If there was a lack of high-class, up-to-

BUD WORM OF CORN IS A SERIOUS PEST Larva of 12 Spotted Cucumber Beetle Kills Much Bottom Land Corn.

Clemson College.—The bud worm of corn, a serious pest to bottomland corn, in South Carolina is the larva or grub of our common twelve spotted cucumber beetle. This beetle or parent may be found at the present time feeding upon small grain in the fields, fruit blooms about the orchard, or on almost any other green vegetation found about the farm.

The larva or grub confines its activity to corn and various grasses found growing in low moist lands, commonly known as bottom lands. The eggs are laid by the parent beetle from about the first of March to the middle of April. Corn planted on low lands during the egg laying period is very often seriously damaged and sometimes completely destroyed by this insect. After the corn has reached a height of about ten inches no serious injury occurs.

Remedial Measures. Avoid planting bottom lands infested with bud worms until about two-thirds of the grubs have reached the culmen period. The planting dates for various sections of the state have been carefully marked out and are followed by many of our farmers. They are as follows:

For lower South Carolina plant after May 5th.

For middle South Carolina, plant one week later.

For upper South Carolina or the Piedmont region, plant two weeks later or about May the 19th.

By carefully observing the planting dates a stand of corn may be secured while the grubs of the first generation are sleeping in the soil, then before the second generation comes, the corn is too large to be seriously injured.

W. A. THOMAS, Assistant Entomologist, Clemson College.

SWEET POTATO DISEASES

Some Timely Pointers on the Sweet Potato Diseases Which Should Be Kept in Mind at Bedding Time.

Clemson College.—As the time approaches for bedding sweet potatoes the way in which some of the more troublesome of the sweet potato diseases get into the field and spread should be kept in mind.

Black rot of sweet potato which is probably the most common of the sweet potato diseases lives over winter on the potatoes in the form of small black or dark colored blotches or spots on the surface. Where potatoes affected with this trouble are used for seed the disease gets into the sprouts that come from these and is carried directly into the field. Here the disease attacks the roots and the potatoes and after causing considerable damage is brought back again into the banks or storage houses the next fall. Potatoes used for seed should be free from this disease.

There are several other diseases of sweet potatoes that can be detected on the seed and that spread in exactly the same way that the black rot does. In picking out potatoes for seed these should be looked for and wherever found the seed affected with them should be discarded or if clean seed cannot be secured they should be treated with formalin solution as indicated above. These diseases live on the tubers and roots but do not attack the vines so where potatoes are grown later in the season from cuttings from vines the disease would not be present. This is the reason why potatoes grown from vines keep better than those grown from slips. It is well to grow seed potatoes for next year in this way from cuttings made from the vines.

date reading matter on the latest topics of the times, it would spell for him—?

The investigation would end and the town be passed over as not worth considering.

So then the semi-weekly paper is for 104 times a year showing people who do not reside in the town just how to judge if it is a business and social center. You can help your town and its merchants by educating them to do their part, but you must publish a real live newspaper.

CHICHESTER'S PILLS

DIAMOND BRAND. Sold by all druggists. EVERYWHERE. Image of a person's face.

Stomach Trouble Solved. PE-RU-NA Good the Year 'Round. Always Ready-to-Take. Image of a bottle of Peruna.

THE WORDS OF WASHINGTON

Both the "peace at any price" people and those optimistic Americans who blindly confide in mere figures and numbers contend that they are supported by American traditions and time honored policies in their opposition to such plans for national defense as have been proposed. Yet George Washington, in whom are centered the most hallowed of American traditions, can be quoted again and again to their confusion. Many of Washington's public utterances, as a matter of fact, referred to this very subject of national defense or adequate preparedness.

On January 8, 1790, for example that "to be prepared for war is one of the most effectual means of preserving peace," adding: "A free people ought not only to be armed, but disciplined; to which end a uniform and well digested plan is requisite; and their safety and interest require that they should promote such manufactures as tend to render them independent of others for essential, particularly military supplies." Thus he recognized the necessity not only of military training but of complete equipment for the production of arms at need. Nor did he suppose, as many have in later times, that our "splendid isolation" geographically would of itself be likely to save us from war with foreign powers, for on December 3, 1793, while urging "a condition of complete defense," he warned the United States "not to indulge a persuasion that, contrary to the order of human events, they will forever keep at a distance those painful appeals to arms with which the history of every other nation abounds."

In the course of the same state paper he made it clear that a worse fate may befall a nation than to become involved in a serious war, and that there are precious possessions more to be prized than even peace, saying: "There is a rank due to the United States among nations which will be withheld, if not absolutely lost, by the reputation of weakness. If we desire to avoid insult, we must be able to repel it; if we desire to secure peace, it must be known at all times that we are ready for war." On December 7, 1796, he warned the American public that often war may not depend on a people's choice, but may be forced by aggression, and declared that "however pacific the general policy of a nation may be, it ought never to be without an adequate stock of military knowledge for emergencies."

He seemed to foresee conditions not unlike certain phases of the present situation when he added: "To an active external commerce the protection of a naval force is indispensable. This is manifest with regard to wars in which a state is itself a party. But besides this, it is our own experience that the most sincere neutrality is not a sufficient guard against the depredations of organized and ready to vindicate it from insult or aggression. This may even prevent the necessity of going to war by discouraging belligerent powers from committing such violations of the rights of the neutral party as may, first or last, leave no other option."

To all this the opponents of adequate preparedness would probably answer that in Washington's time this country was small and weak, while now it is mighty not only in area and numbers but in wealth and resources of every kind. But if Washington were among us to-day he would no doubt remind them that undeveloped resources are little better than no resources in an emergency, and that mere numbers can be dispersed by efficiency based upon training and discipline as readily as chaff is sent in helpless flight before a wind storm.—Valdosta Times.

Whenever You Need a General Tonic Take Grove's

The Old Standard Grove's Tasteless chill Tonic is equally valuable as a General Tonic because it contains the well known tonic properties of QUININE and IRON. It acts on the Liver, Drives out Malaria, Enriches the Blood and Builds up the Whole System. 50 cents.

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NOTICE OF ELECTION.

Whereas, one-third of the freeholders and one-third of the electors of the age of 21 years, residing in Carnes school district, No. 18, have petitioned the county board of education to order an election to determine whether or not an additional tax of four mills shall be levied on all real and personal property for school purposes.

We hereby order said election to be held by the trustees in said Carnes school district, No. 18, on Saturday, April 8th, at Dwight.

At which election only such electors as return real or personal property for taxation and exhibit their tax receipts and registration certificates shall be allowed to vote.

The opening and closing hours shall be the same as in all general elections.

V. A. LINGLE, JOS. K. CONNORS, W. B. TWITTY, Board of County Education.

SOUTHERN RAILWAY.

Premier Carrier of the South.

PASSENGER TRAIN SCHEDULES.

Trains arrive Lancaster from: No. 118—York, Rock Hill and intermediate stations 8:45 a. m. No. 113—Charleston, Columbia and intermediate stations 10:11 a. m.

No. 114—Marion, Blacksburg, Charlotte and intermediate stations 1:35 p. m. No. 117—Columbia, Kingsville and intermediate stations 7:25 p. m.

Trains leave Lancaster for: No. 118—Kingsville, Columbia and intermediate stations 8:45 a. m. No. 113—Rock Hill, Blacksburg, Marion, Charlotte and intermediate stations 10:11 a. m.

No. 114—Kingsville, Columbia, Charleston and intermediate stations 1:35 p. m. No. 117—Rock Hill, York, and intermediate stations 7:41 p. m.

Schedule figures are published as information only, not guaranteed. For information as to passenger fares etc., call on

Lancaster & Chester Ry. Co.

Schedule in Effect August 15, 1915. Eastern Time. WESTBOUND.

Lv. Lancaster ... 6:00am—2:30pm Lv. Fort Lawn ... 6:30am—4:08pm Lv. Bascomville ... 6:45am—4:23pm Lv. Richburg ... 6:55am—4:43pm Ar. Chester ... 7:30am—5:25pm

EASTBOUND. Lv. Chester ... 9:00am—6:45pm Lv. Richburg ... 9:45am—7:27pm Lv. Bascomville ... 10:00am—7:38pm Lv. Fort Lawn ... 10:30am—7:55pm Ar. Lancaster ... 11:00am—8:25pm

Connections—Chester with Southern, Seaboard and Carolina & North-western Railways. Fort Lawn, with Seaboard Air Line Railways. Lancaster with Southern Railway.

There is more Catarrh in this section of the country than all other diseases put together, and not the last few years was supposed to be incurable. For a great many years doctors pronounced it a local disease and prescribed local remedies, and by constantly failing to cure with local treatment, pronounced it incurable. Science has proven Catarrh to be a constitutional disease, and therefore requires constitutional treatment. HILL'S CATARRH CURE, manufactured by F. J. Cheney & Co., Toledo, Ohio, is the only Catarrh cure on the market. It is taken internally in doses from 10 drops to a teaspoonful. It acts directly on the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. They offer one hundred dollars for any case it fails to cure. Send for circulars and testimonials. Address: F. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, Ohio. Sold by Druggists, 75c. Take Hill's Family Pills for constipation.